



Daily Report

Sub-Saharan Africa

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NOTICE TO READERS: Effective 1 October, the processing indicators appearing in brackets at the start of each item in this publication will be changed. All new indicators will begin with "FBIS" to make the material more easily identifiable. Some will also indicate whether the item has been translated from the vernacular or transcribed from English.

An * indicates material not disseminated in electronic form.

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Burundi

President Appoints National Security Council

AB1210124094 Libreville Africa No. 1 in French 0730
GMT 12 Oct 94

[FBIS Translated Excerpt] President Sylvestre Ntibantunganya yesterday appointed the seven-member National Security Council, which comprises representatives from all Burundian political groups and civil society. They are to counterbalance the decisions of the head of state on matters of security in Burundi. The council's members were appointed in conformity with the power-sharing agreement signed by 12 of Burundi's 13 political parties. The council now has voting powers, whereas before it was only a consultative organ. Here is Celsius Nsenguinyunva reporting from Bujumbura.

[Begin Nsenguinyunva recording] The National Security Council will deliberate on important political decisions by the president of the Republic, especially, in the event of exceptional circumstances leading to a declaration of war or the signing of an armistice. Before the declaration of such exceptional circumstances, the council is also required to render a decision when republican institutions or the implementation of the country's international commitments are seriously and immediately threatened and when the normal functioning of these institutions is disrupted. The same applies in the event of recourse to international military mediation and intervention, as well as in making high military and civilian appointments, promulgating laws, holding referendums, and amending the Constitution.

To accord these powers, the National Assembly had to revise certain articles of the Constitution. This provoked sharp reactions from the hardliners in the Front for Democracy in Burundi [FRODEBU], the majority party. Personalities such as Leonard Nyangoma, former minister of state for the interior, and [name indistinct], former deputy National Assembly speaker, came out to accuse President Ntibantunganya of betrayal because he had allowed himself to be stripped of some of his powers. [passage omitted] [end recording]

Congo

President Lissouba Visits Economic Projects in Israel

AB1210141194 Brazzaville Radio Nationale Congolaise
Network in French 0700 GMT 12 Oct 94

[FBIS Translated Text] The president of the Republic will return to Brazzaville early this afternoon after a three-day working visit to Israel. Yesterday, President Pascal Lissouba ended his working visit with a series of visits to places of interest, beginning with an agricultural cooperative. Over to you, Miye Sidikidi:

[Sidikidi] This series of visits began at 0650 Jerusalem time with the Nuva Agricultural Cooperative. Professor

Lissouba visited Israel's agricultural and fishing produce processing plants with a lot of interest. It is a European type of big market where all these food products are processed, packaged, stocked, and sold to wholesalers.

President Lissouba did not schedule this visit at random because this Israeli project falls in line with Congo's planned regional-oriented markets, a project at which the head of state has been working feverishly. After Nuva, the president of the Republic went to the Agricultural Research Institute, a big research center that specializes in all techniques relating to agricultural production. The Volcanis Center is, I must say, the pride of Israel because here test tubes and knowledge have made the Israeli desert flourish. This visit by President Lissouba to the Volcanis Center thus demolishes the allegation by THE JERUSALEM POST, an Israeli opposition newspaper, that Pascal Lissouba has come to exchange Congolese oil for Israeli arms. This visit is proof that there are things here one can take away other than the firearms that abound in Brazzaville.

After these two visits, the president went to the Israeli Aeronautical Industries. Before this visit, Prof. Lissouba visited the Chaim Weizman Science Institute, which bears the name of the first Israeli president and which devotes itself to the fight against cancer, to immunology, to agriculture, to solar energy, and other endeavors. It is an institute worthy of the reputation of the state of Israel. The Pasteur Institute of Brazzaville will perhaps be a first step toward the construction of a big scientific research center like the Chaim Weizman Science Institute.

I will add that, apart from all these visits, the president of the Republic, Prof. Pascal Lissouba, held discussions yesterday morning at the King David Hotel with Israeli Foreign Minister Shim'on Peres.

Gabon

Omar Bongo Appoints New Premier

AB1310101394 Libreville Africa No. 1 in French 0730
GMT 13 Oct 94

[FBIS Translated Text] The suspense is over in Gabon. The name of the new prime minister has been announced. Dr. Paulin Obame Nguema, the new premier, has been charged by President Omar Bongo to form the new democratic government, as stipulated by the Paris agreements. The new government team must comprise both majority and opposition representatives.

President Bongo, who made the announcement himself yesterday evening in a message to the nation, also called on those who will be called upon to govern the country to place the superior interest of the nation above all other considerations. I am bringing you an excerpt of the Gabonese leader's message.

[Begin Bongo recording] I hereby appeal to all those who will be called upon to work together within the same

government to consider only the superior interest of our country: I mean, peace, stability, and development. Beginning immediately they are accountable to the entire nation in this regard. After so much effort and such a long waiting period, the citizens of our country deserve not to be disappointed. Certainly these agreements constitute an important milestone on the difficult path of our new democracy, but today the question is not only the implementation of these agreements. Above all, one must work hard and work together for the good of all and sundry. To work means to find the means to relaunch the economy through the deployment of real sustained efforts and ensure best management in any capacity one serves. It also seems to me that one must work at restoring the much needed moral probity. These are the conditions for the new impetus that I have proposed to you. In addition, the awakening to national interest can only be achieved through renouncing the too current practice of continuously striving to outbid one another by indulging in demagogy and denunciation. [end recording]

Dr. Paulin Obame Nguema, who replaces Cazimir Oye-Mba, is a former minister. He has also served as secretary general of the government and belongs to the

presidential majority. Paulin Obame Nguema, who was interviewed yesterday evening by Jean-Valere Mbinamanza, said he is ready to work hard with his future collaborators to help put the country back on course. Let's hear the new Gabonese prime minister:

[Begin recording] [Nguema] I suppose that the friends who will accept coming and working with us in a team—which I hope will certainly be homogeneous under the direction of the head of state—will be inspired by our same concerns: that is, to build a tranquil, prosperous Gabon born out of consensus for the welfare of all Gabonese people.

[Mbinamanza] So, how do you define the homogeneity of the team you will have to lead?

[Nguema] Homogeneity means we must first speak the same language, have a team language. We form a single government; it is not a group of persons with divergencies. We may perhaps have different backgrounds and personalities, but we form a team, and as a team we must aim for the same goal, which is the happiness of the Gabonese people. [end recording]

Medical Advisers Tell Mandela Not To Attend Conference

MB1310104294 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1016 GMT 13 Oct 94

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Cape Town Oct 13 SAPA—President Nelson Mandela's medical advisors had told him not to travel to Cape Town for the opening of Thursday's [13 October] regional energy conference, according to Energy Affairs Minister Pik Botha. Mr. Botha, who opened the conference on Mr. Mandela's behalf, said the president would have wanted to be present at "what is probably the most internationally representative gathering in South African history."

"President Mandela sends his warm regards to all of you and would appreciate it if you would accept that he had no control over the causes which precluded him from being here." Mr. Botha said Mr. Mandela had just returned from a very hectic visit to the United States and that during this visit he was asked to take on unforeseen additional commitments.

The president had also had eye operations which required that he rest his eyes in order that the damaged tissue be restored. Long hours of air-conditioned plane travel were not helpful.

"Against this background his medical advisors have counselled against his undertaking a further plane trip to Cape Town at this time and we ask for your understanding."

About 52 countries are represented at the Southern and East Africa Regional Energy Forum of the World Energy Council. The forum continues on Thursday and Friday.

Mandela's Health, Involvement in MK Issue Assessed

MB1210210494 London BBC World Service in English 1705 GMT 12 Oct 94

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] South Africa's President Nelson Mandela is to meet the disgruntled former Umkhonto we Sizwe [Spear of the Nation; MK] fighters of his ANC. They are being integrated into the new National Army, but they are deeply unhappy about conditions in their assembly camps and the way in which they are being treated. There has been a series of protest marches and many of the MK soldiers have packed their bags and gone [word indistinct]. On the line to Johannesburg, Jeremy Skeet asked our correspondent Milton Nkhosi if President Mandela's intervention meant he was the only person who could solve the problem.

[Begin recording] [Nkhosi] No, Nelson Mandela is not the only person who can solve this crisis. The problem is that everybody in this country, from all walks of life, across the color line, if they have a problem, it must be solved by Nelson Mandela. It is very sad, because there

is a minister of defense and he has a deputy. There are chief of staff and many generals in the Army who can intervene and look into this matter by themselves because they know the issues, and it is not Nelson Mandela who is supposed to be doing this by himself.

[Skeet] But doesn't Nelson Mandela bring this onto himself because he intervenes so much. Is he not very good at delegating?

[Nkhosi] No. If you can remember very well, Nelson Mandela left the country a few days ago on a weeklong visit to the United States. These problems came up while he was over in the United States. So Nelson Mandela was not intervening on his own. He was called by the former guerrillas themselves. They wanted him to come and solve their problems, instead of having their chief and their bosses to solve the problem.

[Skeet] But why doesn't Nelson Mandela, instead of offering to meet these people, put his foot down and say: No, you deal with the minister of defense?

[Nkhosi] I think it is because he knows that he holds a lot of power, and he does not want to be held responsible just in case these people decide not to listen to the people he is sending and then everything goes bonkers, really. So, he tries by all means to keep everybody happy.

[Skeet] But he can't keep everybody happy the whole time. There have been worries about his health. When is he going to slow down?

[Nkhosi] We don't know. He is 76 years of age. He is physically fit, as the doctors are saying, but, as you well know, a man of his age cannot keep up with his kind of schedule.

[Skeet] Now, how are they going to change this? How are they going to start protecting Mandela? Is it up to the ANC to do this, or is it up to Mandela?

[Nkhosi] I think it is up to the people themselves, not only the ANC. It is up to the people of South Africa, if they treasure Mandela's presence and they want him to stay alive and be a president for a longer period, they should look after him. If they go on at this rate, it is not promising at all. [end recording]

Cabinet Announces New Members of Constitutional Court

MB1210165794 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1616 GMT 12 Oct 94

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Pretoria Oct 12 SAPA—The cabinet on Wednesday [12 October] announced the six additional members of the Constitutional Court after last week's public hearings.

They are Mr. Justice J. M. Didcott, Mr. Justice J. C. Kriegler, Advocate P. N. Langa, Professor Y. Mokgoro, Professor C. O'Regan, and Professor A. L. Sachs.

"The president consulted the cabinet about the appointment of the remaining six judges of the Constitutional Court from a short-list of 10 submitted to the president by the Judicial Service commission," said a statement by President Nelson Mandela's office.

The cabinet had met earlier in the day to consider a number of issues, including the appointment of six judges for the court, South Africa's highest jurisdiction regarding the Constitution.

"The president and the cabinet expressed their appreciation for and pride in the process followed and the outcome of the process. Special mention was made of the difficulty in having to choose and omit some from such an esteemed list of candidates," the statement added.

W. Cape ANC Withdraws From Provincial Cabinet Meetings

MB1210111994 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1006 GMT 12 Oct 94

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Cape Town Oct 12 SAPA—The African National Congress in the Western Cape has withdrawn from meetings of the provincial cabinet in protest against the "unilateral restructuring" of the provincial civil service.

Dr. Allan Boesak, the ANC's caucus leader in the provincial legislature, said an urgent meeting was being sought with President Nelson Mandela and ANC Secretary-General Cyril Ramaphosa to discuss the crisis. "This has very serious implications for both reconciliation in the government of provincial unity and for the government of national unity," he said at a press conference attended by the four ANC provincial ministers and senior ANC officials.

Dr. Boesak said the ANC had been given a document by a senior official of the former Cape Provincial Administration (CPA) which indicated that the process of restructuring in the provincial government was a fait accompli.

The handwritten document, entitled "Possible Allocation of Posts," details the allocation of 93 senior posts within the provincial government and proposes the splitting of some portfolios, including the Ministry of Economic Affairs held by Dr. Boesak and the environment portfolio held by fellow ANC Minister Lerumo Kalako.

"The effect of all of this is that our work with the NP (National Party) is hollow and meaningless and even takes on a farcical character. This seriously undermines our work and status in the provincial government and cabinet."

Dr. Boesak said the contents of the document had previously been conveyed to him informally by provincial Premier Hernus Kriel, but had been emphatically rejected by the ANC caucus. He said the proposed

restructuring made a mockery of the principle of affirmative action in the provincial civil service since former CPA officials would simply retain their senior positions.

Mr. Kalako said the ANC objected to the former CPA attempting to transform itself into the provincial civil service without consultation or input from the ANC.

Western Cape health MEC [member of the executive council] Ebrahim Rassool said none of the four ANC ministers had yet been consulted on their departmental budgets, which have to be finalised by 17 October. He said however that the provincial budget had already been compiled in accordance with the staff allocation and departmental restructuring indicated in the document.

Dr. Boesak said the document, read in conjunction with guidelines for ministerial decisionmaking recently sent out by Mr. Kriel, had the cumulative effect of rendering publicly-elected representatives ineffective and "places them at the mercy of a civil service nurtured during the apartheid era."

He said he had informed Mr. Kriel on Wednesday that the ANC would not attend the weekly cabinet meeting and would withdraw from all cabinet business until it had met President Mandela and the ANC's national leadership to discuss the matter.

"We as ministers will continue with our work, but we will not participate in the cabinet while we are being actively undermined."

The ANC has demanded an unequivocal commitment from Mr. Kriel that the four ministerial posts held by ANC ministers would remain unchanged until there had been proper consultation with the organisation. The right of ministers to be the final arbiters of restructuring and appointment in their ministries should be respected and all agreements between the ANC and NP had to be honoured.

The ANC also demanded that the NP-dominated provincial government should immediately "cease unilateral restructuring of the civil service" and respect the principles of transparency and affirmative action.

Issues Statement on Withdrawal

MB1210203094 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1952 GMT 12 Oct 94

[Statement issued by the ANC on the SAPA PR Wire Service on 12 October]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] The withdrawal by the ANC component in the Western Cape provincial cabinet today is the culmination of months of frustrations that have been experienced by ANC MEC's [members of the Executive Council] regarding Premier Kriel's autocratic and arrogant style of leadership. The ANC puts the blame for the withdrawal squarely on his shoulders.

ANC MEC's have been subjected to Sunday school boys' treatment by the premier of this province for months now, instead of being given the respect that elected representatives deserve. Mr. Kriel has deliberately and purposely breached all agreements that have been reached between the National Party and the African National Congress in the province. He has done everything from restructuring existing departments, allocating posts to new departments and even went as far as developing the budget for the next financial year without consultation with the ANC component in the cabinet. The premier's unilateral actions have proven true the allegations that he wants to make the Western Cape his personal fiefdom.

The ANC wants to place on record that the maintenance of the government of national unity [GNU] at national and provincial levels is the responsibility of all participants in the government of national unity, not only the ANC. It also wants to place on record that the process of reconciliation in this country should not be a one way stream. The National Party, and in particular the likes of Premier Kriel, need to commit themselves in deed and in action to the reconciliation process as well.

Mr. Kriel's undemocratic leadership style flies in the face of the reconciliation process and that of the government of national unity. The National Party leadership is called upon to demonstrate its commitment to the reconciliation process and the GNU by calling Mr. Kriel to order. The ANC national leadership will hold an audience with its Western Cape branch in due course to discuss ways and means of addressing the situation that has arisen.

W. Cape Premier Denies Allegations

MB1210200494 Johannesburg SABC CCV Television Network in English 1900 GMT 12 Oct 94

[FBIS Transcribed Excerpt] The ANC in the Western Cape has suspended its participation in the provincial cabinet. This comes after allegations of being sidelined by the National Party, which the ANC says is secretly allocating civil posts and drawing up departmental budgets without consulting them. [passage omitted]

Meanwhile, Western Cape Premier Mr. Hernus Kriel has dismissed the ANC's allegations as a smokescreen to divert attention from an internal power struggle. He said strict regulations govern the allocation of public service posts and that he would not renege on existing agreements with the ANC.

He said he had never before seen the so-called secret document, which was the work of a junior official and had no standing. He once more called on the ANC to become part of the government of the Western Cape in the interests of all its people.

Premier Comments Further

MB1310071394 Johannesburg SAPA in English 2218 GMT 12 Oct 94

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Cape Town Oct 12 SAPA—Western Cape Premier Hernus Kriel on Wednesday [12

October] rejected African National Congress reasons for withdrawing from Executive Council activities and said the government of provincial unity had become a victim of an internal power struggle in the ANC's Western Cape branch.

He told a Cape Town press conference the ANC move had been "uncalled for and unnecessary" because its complaints could have been resolved in talks. He said the ANC's withdrawal from Executive Council meetings would delay the presentation of budgetary proposals to central government and undermine the implementation of Reconstruction and Development Programme projects in the Western Cape. Earlier, ANC provincial caucus leader Dr. Allan Boesak said he and three other MEC's [member of the Executive Council] would withdraw from all Executive Council business in protest against what he said was the unilateral restructuring of the provincial civil service by the National Party-dominated provincial government.

The four MEC's did not attend Wednesday's Executive Council meeting, instead seeking an urgent meeting with President Nelson Mandela and ANC Secretary-General Mr. Cyril Ramaphosa. Mr. Kriel said any restructuring of departments or appointment of senior management staff had to be approved by the Executive Council after consulting Minister of Public Service and Administration Dr. Zola Skweyiya.

"There is no chance that the provincial government can unilaterally restructure departments without reference to Dr. Skweyiya." He said a document prepared by a junior official detailing a proposed staff allocation to provincial departments had no official status and had been "a theoretical exercise." Several of the proposals in the document were unacceptable to him. Dr. Boesak claimed the document indicated restructuring in the provincial government was a fait accompli and an attempt by former Cape provincial administration staff to entrench themselves in the new civil service.

Mr. Kriel said the ANC caucus had apparently deduced from the document that certain departments would be split or merged. In fact, the proposal was for some departments to share deputy directors-general, for which the province had been allocated only six posts. He rejected claims that ANC MEC's had not been consulted on planning for the 1995-96 provincial budget, saying MEC's had to individually submit their budgetary requirements for presentation to the central government. "I am not here to look for confrontation. I still hope we can resolve this issue in the near future. In the meantime we had to proceed with certain urgent (Executive Council) decisions and this was done this (Wednesday) morning."

Reacting to an ANC demand that the four departments headed by ANC MEC's remain unchanged, Mr. Kriel said there would be no deviation from the agreed allotment of Executive Council portfolios. However, changes to the portfolios held by Dr. Boesak and MEC for health

Mr. Ebrahim Rasool would have to be reached by consensus. He said the ANC's demand that MEC's be the final arbiters of restructuring in their departments was unacceptable. Restructuring and staff appointments remained the joint responsibility of the Executive Council.

Democratic Party provincial leader Mr Hennie Bester on Wednesday said the four ANC MEC's had effectively gone on strike. "We believe the ANC has sought to use a most inappropriate avenue to air their grievances," he said. "They should remember that the age of boycott politics is over."

NP [National Party] Western Cape spokesman Mr. Nic Koornhof said the ANC move had shown up a lack of leadership, which was becoming an embarrassment to the party. He said the move would not solve any problems.

Government To Resume Membership in UNESCO

MB1210172694 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1637 GMT 12 Oct 94

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Pretoria Oct 12 SAPA—South Africa is to resume membership of the United Nations Education and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO).

South Africa was a founder member of UNESCO in 1945 but left the organisation in 1958 when the UN agency rejected the policy of apartheid.

A statement by President Nelson Mandela's office on Wednesday [12 October] hailed the country's return to UNESCO as another mark of the country's return to the international community.

Government Considers Extending Electric Border Fencing

MB1210124794 Johannesburg Radio South Africa Network in English 1100 GMT 12 Oct 94

[FBIS Transcribed Text] The government is to consider extending the electric fencing along the borders with Zimbabwe, Mozambique and Botswana to curb the flow of illegal immigrants into this country. The commander of Far-North Command, Mr. General (Van Grobbelaar), said 5,000 illegal immigrants had already been caught in the Messina area this year, while large numbers of people were also entering the country from Mozambique through the Kruger National Park. Many illegal immigrants come from as far afield as Tanzania, Ethiopia and Rwanda. General (Grobbelaar) said most of the immigrants wanted to seek work in the Johannesburg area, which led to crimes such as prostitution, drug peddling, and theft.

Police Investigate Formation of MKAPLA Party

MB1210123094 Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 12 Oct 94 p 7

[Report by Bhiekie Matsebula]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Police investigations into allegations that dissatisfied ex-combatants are conducting military training in the Eastern Transvaal are at an advanced stage, regional commander of the CIS, Brigadier Dan Siebert, disclosed yesterday.

Siebert told SOWETAN that there had been no arrest so far. "We hope there will be some arrests, if the investigations prove to be positive. But so far we haven't arrested anyone regarding the formation of the joint MKAPLA Party, which is planning an armed struggle against the National Government," Siebert said.

SOWETAN revealed last week that a police report handed to the government alleged that dissatisfied former members of Umkhonto we Sizwe [Spear of the Nation] and the Azanian People's Liberation Army had formed an opposition political party called MKAPLA. The report said this followed the failure by the people involved to get into the South African National Defence Force.

The report claimed the group was conducting military training in Badplaas in the former KaNgwane homeland. It also said ten people had already received military training and others were being trained overseas. No country has been mentioned.

SACC's Chikane Denies Reports of Ambassadorial Appointment

MB1210204594 Johannesburg SAPA in English 2017 GMT 12 Oct 94

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Johannesburg Oct 12 SAPA—South African Council of Churches [SACC] retiring General Secretary the Rev Frank Chikane said on Wednesday [12 October] he would be going to the United States not to take up a much-rumoured diplomatic post but to study.

Mr. Chikane, who resigned on Monday, told a press conference that rumours that he was to become South Africa's ambassador to the U.S. had been "created in the press and killed in the press." He said he would advance his studies for a year at Harvard University's J. F. Kennedy School of Government "to acquire new skills and tools of analysis in economics, international relations, and law." Asked if he would consider an ambassadorial post afterward, he replied: "Government was not ever part of my thinking."

He will be succeeded as SACC general secretary by Ms. Brigalia Bam.

PAC Denies Mutiny by Military Wing Members

MB1210140694 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1223 GMT 12 Oct 94

[Report by Rams Matlala]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Johannesburg Oct 12 SAPA—The Pan-Africanist Congress [PAC] on Wednesday [12

October] denied that members of its military wing were refusing to return to bases where they were being integrated with the South African National Defence Force.

Deputy President Johnson Mlambo told a Johannesburg news conference there was no mutiny by Azanian People's Liberation Army (APLA) cadres and that they were at their bases. Commenting on a report that more than half of the 1,200 APLA cadres who were to have assembled at the Orange Free State's De Brug base were absent, APLA colonel Mr. Willie Nkonyeni said only a few cadres were absent and this had nothing to do with the mutiny.

He said those absent had personal problems but planned to report soon. He denied any organised stay-away. Mr. Mlambo said APLA supported African National Congress cadres in their bid to have their grievances addressed, but did not believe in mutiny.

"We fully support the grievances of MK (ANC military wing Umkhonto we Sizwe [Spear of the Nation]) and regard them as being legitimate. We therefore call on all MK cadres to return to assembly areas where we believe problems will be best solved."

He said the "most genuine" grievance raised by MK cadres was that integration was being conducted by former members of the South African Defence Force who apparently "assessed former combatants as the former enemy."

"We propose that the role played by British army officers in the integration process be expanded, with officers from other countries in Africa and elsewhere taking part."

Mr. Mlambo said APLA cadres were worse off than those from MK as they were not recognised as members of the SANDF because of a failure by APLA commanders to submit a list of its cadres before the April elections. "We say the Constitution should be amended to accommodate APLA as members of the SANDF," he said.

Another problem was that APLA cadres were being harassed by police for offences allegedly committed before the elections. Mr. Mlambo said APLA members were still in jail for crimes committed "against the previous regime" and this should be addressed in the interests of national peace and security.

He said many cadres faced home and financial problems, having been away for as long as 20 years. These had contributed to some of them being absent from their bases. He called on the public, churches and other non-government organisations to assist the cadres in the interests of national peace and security.

On a report that disgruntled APLA and MK cadres in the Eastern Transvaal had amalgamated into an organisation called MKAPLA, Mr. Mlambo said the APLA high command and forces on the ground were not aware of the organisation.

PWV Issues Statement on Labor Relations Reform

*MB1210202694 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1949
GMT 12 Oc: 94*

[Statement issued by the PWV Provincial Government on the SAPA PR Wire Service on 12 October]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] The Executive Committee of the PWV [Pretoria, Witwatersrand, Vereeniging] has committed itself to a far-reaching process of labour relations reform for public sector workers employed by the provincial administration.

The cabinet, meeting in Johannesburg today, agreed on a process for developing a new approach to labour relations in the province. This approach will be guided by the provincial government's commitment to improved service delivery in the province, and the broader policy objectives of reconstruction and development.

The premier of the PWV, Mr. Tokyo Sexwale, and the head of the PWV administration were mandated to develop a clear policy on labour relations, as well as an administrative framework and institutional design for the management of labour relations.

The existing Labour Relations Directorate is to be reviewed and a "needs analysis" will be conducted to identify the province's future labour management needs. In the meantime, interim arrangements are to be made for dealing with disputes.

Today's decision was informed by several labour disputes which were experienced under the old Transvaal provincial administration (TPA) and which still affect relations between public sector workers and the new provincial administration today—particularly in the Department of Health.

The cabinet recommended that labour relations management be made an integral part of institutional design in the new Health Department, as well as in the Departments of Education and Safety and Security.

Production Price Index Rises to Highest Level in 3 Years

MB1310071894 Johannesburg SABC TV 1 Network in Afrikaans 1800 GMT 12 Oct 94

[FBIS Translated Text] The sharp rise in the Production Price Index to its highest level in almost three years, chiefly due to high food prices, does not bode well for the economy. A rise in the PPI usually precedes a rise in the inflation rate.

According to the Central Statistical Service, the PPI rose by almost 1 percent to 9.9 percent in August. The PPI is an indicator of what consumers pay for goods on the factory floor or imported goods. Andre Scheepers of our

economic news staff says the fact that South Africa will again have to import wheat could lead to even more shocks for the consumer.

[Begin recording] [Economist Ulrich Joubert] Unfortunately we are expecting further increases in the food price index over the next few months, partly on account of problems in the agricultural sector, and partly because we will have to import wheat. This will show up the weak performance of the rand, and could lead to further pressure on the inflation rate during this period. This could also mean a further increase in interest rates, as the Reserve Bank is not likely to allow inflation to rise further without taking steps to curb the increase in the long term.

[SABC economic reporter Andre Scheepers] Damage during the winter forced food prices through the roof, and the price of agricultural products rose by more than 4 percentage points in August. A weak rand and relatively expensive oil imports also contributed to the overall picture. However, economists predict that the rate of inflation will reach about 11 percent by the end of the year, averaging 9 percent for the year. [end recording]

Meanwhile, it was announced today that the Board of Tariffs and Trade is to investigate the high red meat prices. The cabinet has approved the investigation, and said in a statement there has been concern over the dramatic increase in the price of red meat.

Wheat Imports To Increase Due to Poor Yields

MB1210141894 Johannesburg Radio South Africa Network in English 1100 GMT 12 Oct 94

[FBIS Transcribed Text] South Africa will have to import more wheat this year than originally estimated because of adverse agricultural conditions in the wheat producing areas. The national chairman of the Winter Grain Producing Organization, Mr. Chappie Ferreira, said this year's wheat crop would be smaller than the 1.9 million tonnes predicted, which in itself was 200,000 tonnes less than domestic consumption. Mr. Ferreira said the wheat in the western and central [Orange] Free State was in poor condition, although prospects for good harvests in the Vaalharts irrigation area, KwaZulu/Natal, and the Transvaal were encouraging at this stage. He said that drought had also affected the crop in parts of the Swartland.

Nation To Join World Conservation Union

MB1310102294 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0943 GMT 13 Oct 94

[Report by Micel Schnehage]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Nelspruit Oct 13 SAPA—Years of isolation for South Africa from the international environmental community is set to end with the establishment of a World Conservation Union (IUCN) office in this country.

Speaking at the IUCN's fifth international congress African Heritage 2000 Conference at the Kruger National Park in the Eastern Transvaal on Thursday [13 October], IUCN Director General David McDowell said the movement would establish a base in South Africa "very soon" to facilitate international co-operation on environmental issues. South Africa's transition to a democracy following the April election was described by Mr. McDowell as "a great leap forward" which would encourage an exchange of "global knowledge and expertise" on conservation in the international sphere.

"South Africa itself has expertise, and knowledge and resources which will be of benefit to the whole sub-region (of Africa)... It will be a two-way process," Mr. McDowell added. Regarding the future of protected areas in South Africa he said it was imperative that communities living around these areas be involved in preserving them. He stressed that there were real benefits, both economic and social, to be gained from their involvement.

Electric fences surrounding protected areas would not guarantee their protection, but if communities were involved and benefited from a protected area then they would "see some point in their helping out in the protection policy and (that) there is much more benefit to be had." Delegates at the five-day workshop stressed that while ecotourism played an important role in economics it also had pitfalls which had to be avoided.

Conservation bodies have predicted that the global tourist market could grow to 400 million by the end of this century which could put physical pressure on the protected areas of Africa. These pressures would include pollution, and the destruction of wild animals and their environment. Measures would have to be introduced to prevent this, Mr. McDowell said. The benefits of protected areas needed to be spread among all roleplayers and should not be restricted to "a few commercial enterprises," Mr. McDowell concluded.

South African Press Review for 12 Oct

MB1210112994

[Editorial Report]

THE STAR

Warning Against Pre-Emptive Strike Against Iraq—Johannesburg THE STAR in English on 12 October in a page 14 editorial says U.S. President Clinton "is correct" in saying that Iraq's Saddam Husayn "has shown the world before, with his acts of aggression and his weapons of mass destruction, that he cannot be trusted." It is "fair enough" that Clinton should want "proof" that Iraq's troops are being pulled back from its border with Kuwait. But it would be "unwise" for the United States to launch a pre-emptive strike on Iraq. "The West may regret not dealing decisively with Saddam in 1991, but it should see him as the real enemy and not act precipitously to plunge the whole Iraqi nation into misery."

Culture of Protest, Entitlement—Allister Sparks writes in an article on the same page that he finds "worrying" the "culture of protest" and the "culture of entitlement." The culture of protest has revealed itself in a number of "wildcat strikes, in the truck drivers' demos and the Johannesburg bus drivers' traffic blockade, as well as in disruptive activities at schools and universities." There is "no justification" for this behavior when "democratic channels of redress are available." The culture of entitlement reveals itself in the "continuing refusal of some communities to pay rents and service fees, and the pandering of some populist politicians to an attitude that says, 'Because I have suffered oppression I am entitled to handouts.'" Both these attitudes "are understandable in themselves, but they are deeply corrosive and unless they are overcome they will damage our prospects for growth and reconstruction."

SOWETAN

Mutiny of MK Soldiers—Referring to the mutiny by more than 27,000 former ANC Spear of the Nation, MK, cadres Johannesburg SOWETAN in English on 12 October in a page 10 editorial says: "The approach of the SANDF [South African National Defense Force] 'brass' seems to be: 'Accept our discipline and what we prescribe or ship out.'" SOWETAN wonders whether the former South African Defense Force generals, "steeped in the 'total onslaught' philosophy" are equipped and able successfully to integrate former enemies. "The ANC's handling of returning exiles and MK cadres also left much to be desired. The sit-ins at Shell House were indications that cadres have grievances pre-dating their enrolment into the SANDF." South Africa "cannot afford the lawlessness that may arise from disgruntled soldiers roaming our streets," so President Mandela "must fix the problem once and for all."

BEELD

Cooperation Agreement With USA Welcomed—Johannesburg BEELD in Afrikaans of 6 October says in a page 8 editorial: "Comparing South Africa with Russia seems at first glance like comparing an ant with an elephant, but there is more to it. Vice President Al Gore of the United States made the comparison in Washington when, during President Nelson Mandela's state visit, he gave details of the proposed cooperation agreement with South Africa. Vice President Gore said it is only with Russia that the United States has a similar agreement, and both countries are deemed to be equally important to the future of the world." "The importance of the American agreement with South Africa is thus comparable with that relating to Russia. The one can be the key to development and prosperity in Africa, the other to Eastern Europe and a large part of Asia."

Beneficiaries Must Also Contribute—"The night before last Deputy President Thabo Mbeki said he wakes up every morning with a knot in his stomach because he realizes that the government does not have the resources to satisfy the expectations of the people," says an editorial on page 8 of Johannesburg BEELD in Afrikaans of 7 October. "There is nowhere left where the government can squeeze out more money for its proposed projects; not from the overtaxed taxpayers, foreign lenders, or the present economy, Mr. Mbeki said. He could have added that foreign aid, such as that which the United States has just promised President Mandela, will not deliver results quickly. There is no instant solution, and the eventual solution cannot come only from the taxpayers, or from overseas, or from the business and industrial sector. The people who have these great expectations must also make their contribution. They will have to pay for housing and electricity; they will have to protect and maintain expensive infrastructure like schools; and they will have to learn to work harder. That is the only medicine which will ease the knot in Mr. Mbeki's stomach. Until then, it is at least a good sign that he also realizes that that is the only solution."

Time To Think Beyond Mandela—"There has never been a better known or more popular South African worldwide than Mr. Nelson Mandela," writes Columnist Tim du Plessis in his "Political Beeld" column on the same page of BEELD. "The chances of it happening again are remote." "One only has to look at what happened in America this week to confirm this." "Who but Mr. Mandela, for example, would have dared to turn up at a state banquet at the White House dressed in a lounge suit, while the world's most powerful leader—yes, that's Bill Clinton—waited at the front door in a Calvin Klein evening suit?" "The way in which his image has grown here at home is also well documented. Even events not linked directly to him can be traced back to the Mandela-is-wonderful syndrome which has taken hold in the country. Look at the right wing. General Constand Viljoen is so concerned these days about black feelings, and so accommodating, it's unreal. And three of the country's formerly most reactionary towns—Middelburg, Welkom, and Potchefstroom—have not only got black mayors, the right-wingers there think it's simply the best thing they have ever done." Du Plessis continues: "Let there be no doubt, Mr. Mandela is precisely what the country needs now, and he is playing the role which the present circumstances demand of him." But "the Mandela tree casts a shadow under which nothing can grow, especially not a young tree which can take over from him. When that big tree falls—as indeed it must—there will not be another tree in whose shade we will be able to rest immediately." Du Plessis cautions: "It would not do any harm if enough people begin to keep their eyes peeled for a young tree which can stand erect the day the old tree collapses."

Angola**Radio Views Military Situation in Malange, Kuito, Other***MB1210140594 Luanda Radio Nacional Network in Portuguese 1200 GMT 12 Oct 94*

[FBIS Translated Excerpt] The search for peace may continue in the Zambian capital, but in the country the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] continues to cause people to grieve and mourn their loved ones. General Agostinho Fernandes Nelumba, deputy Angolan Armed Forces [FAA] commander for the Northeast Military Front, has described as worrisome the political and military situation in Malanje.

UNITA has continued to move men and military equipment, leading to the conclusion that Jonas Savimbi's men could soon be attacking the city of Malanje. Zaire has not kept to the sidelines, either. According to that senior FAA officer, that country continues to serve the interests of the rebels by allowing war materiel to be ferried from its territory for the benefit of the forces led by Jonas Savimbi. Gen. Nelumba described as relative the calm currently experienced by the people of Malanje. [passage omitted]

UNITA is also moving forces and attacking areas in Cuando Cubango Province. A source close to the FAA Command for the Cuando Cubango Independent Military Zone has reported that UNITA forces have attacked Cutato Commune in Cuchi District.

[Begin unidentified correspondent recording] UNITA forces believed to total 60 men used light weapons and 60mm as well as 81 mm mortars to attack positions held by government forces at Cutato Commune, in Cuchi District. Our armed forces killed 12 UNITA soldiers and captured assorted war materiel. [passage omitted] [end recording]

The UNITA rebels have not desisted from their old plans to occupy the city of Kuito, either. Aniceto dos Santos, our correspondent in the area, reports:

[Begin Santos recording] The government forces deployed in the town of Cuninga, some 30 km from Kuito, yesterday repelled a major attack by the UNITA rebels. The FAA forces killed more than 75 UNITA soldiers and they captured an assortment of war materiel that included mortar parts.

In an interview he granted Radio Angola, Lieutenant Colonel Antonio de Meneses, second commander for the Bie Military Zone, said three battalions of armed Black Cockerel men had seen their attempt to occupy Cuninga District frustrated when they were completely rebuffed by the courageous government forces. Lt. Col. Antonio de Meneses also disclosed that the FAA captured 20 UNITA rebels. The other UNITA forces are now reported to be fleeing in the direction of Andulo. [passage omitted]

Government Makes 'Positive' Proposal; UNITA To Reply*MB1210131994 Luanda Radio Nacional Network in Portuguese 1200 GMT 12 Oct 94*

[Report by Alves Antonio in Lusaka]

[FBIS Translated Text] The mediating team and the leadership of the Angolan Government team to the Lusaka peace talks held yet another meeting in the Zambian capital this morning. Their meeting was to reach agreement on certain ideas to overcome some issues which have not been resolved yet.

Reliable and generally well-informed sources have told Radio Angola that the latest proposals advanced by the government are extremely positive and could help settle those issues. However, it is up to the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] to speak about the proposal which the government team delivered to the mediator. The UNITA representatives have had a copy of that document in their hands since yesterday. The content of that proposal has not been disclosed yet.

Given that the ball is now in UNITA's court, it is expected that UNITA will cooperate so the deadlock can be broken.

Meanwhile, diplomats in the Zambian capital have expressed the belief that the peace talks are making progress and that results could be known very soon. Indications are that those results will be positive. They say that, despite present difficulties, neither the government nor UNITA have any option other than to reach an agreement concerning the outstanding issues and to wind up the ongoing round of talks. Those diplomats also voiced the opinion that it is all a matter of time now.

It is worth noting that the participants in the Angolan peace process have been acting with a great deal of caution over the last few days. They are doing so to prevent any undesirable situation arising in this final stretch of the Lusaka peace talks, which continue to be shrouded in secrecy.

UNITA Radio Reports 'Large-Scale' Offensive Under Way*MB1310085094 Jamba Voz da Resistencia do Galo Negro in Portuguese 0600 GMT 13 Oct 94*

[FBIS Translated Text] A large-scale Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola [MPLA]-Labor Party offensive is under way, using the Catumbela Air Force Base as its starting point. Details of the offensive, to which the Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola's Operational Command in Benguela Province had access, say it will cover Quingenge, Cuma, the Eleve Evangelical Mission, and Vila Flor. The offensive is being led by Brigadiers Violencia, Mundo, and Sousa.

The offensive could prevent an early cease-fire accord between the National Union for the Total Independence

of Angola, UNITA, and the MPLA, taking into account the fact that the Standing Committee of UNITA's Political Commission has stated that an effective cease-fire will only take effect if the People's Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola do not take any strategic military position and if there is no threat against the city of Huambo.

Botswana

President Urges Voters To Keep Ruling Party in Power

MB1310075894 Gaborone Radio Botswana Network in English 0510 GMT 13 Oct 94

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Residents of (Ntlatla) Ward in Kanye have been asked to give the Botswana Democratic Party, the BDP, another mandate to rule in the Saturday [15 October] general election. The call came from the party leader, Sir Ketumile Masire, when addressing a political rally in the ward yesterday.

He said by electing the BDP back into power they will be voting for social justice, peace, and democracy. Sir Ketumile told BDP members to be proud of the achievements of their party, adding that his government has brought about rapid economic growth and improvement in Batswanas' living standards.

He warned Batswana against voting for the opposition on 15 October, saying opposition parties can lead the country to anarchy and chaos. The president said he was surprised that opposition parties continue to accuse the BDP government of failure when it has made substantial achievements in the provision of education, health, and infrastructure development for all to see.

He observed that currently the United Nations places Botswana in the top list of countries which have done a lot toward improving the lives of Batswana. He told his audience that the BDP government is committed to

human resource development and that is why it has built schools throughout the country.

Sir Ketumile was accompanied by, among others, the BDP council candidate for (Masikana), Mr. (Sam Ramotsadima), who accused opposition parties of using the suspension of Kgosi [Chief] (Sebapitso) for political gain.

Namibia

Government Decides Not To Ratify Comesa Treaty

MB1210164094 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1607 GMT 12 Oct 94

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Windhoek 12 Oct SAPA—Namibia has reversed its decision to ratify the treaty of the Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa (Comesa).

This follows a decision at the August heads of state summit of the Southern African Development Community [SADC] that SADC member states should choose between SADC and Comesa.

Namibian Information and Broadcasting Minister Ben Amathila on Wednesday [12 October] said Namibia naturally belonged to the SADC grouping because of its geography, history and economic and political relations.

Comesa began operating in 1982 as the Preferential Trade Area for Eastern and Southern African States and intends to promote economic co-operation and development. Like SADC, it wants to establish a common market among member states.

South Africa joined SADC in August, though some business groupings have said it should rather have joined the Comesa bloc. Botswana is the only other SADC member not belonging to Comesa.

Gabon**Government, Opposition Sign Peace Accord***AB0910192494 Paris AFP in English 0352 GMT 8 Oct 94*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Libreville, Oct 8 (AFP)—Gabon's political leaders, including President Omar Bongo, signed an agreement late Friday [7 October] on a timetable and arrangements for fair and open local and general elections after 18 months.

The agreement was concluded in Paris on 27 September between government and opposition parties after three weeks of negotiations mediated by the Organisation of African Unity and observed by Canada, Congo, and France.

The agreement defused a tense situation in the wake of elections in December last year which the opposition claimed that Bongo lost, though he was declared the winner by the electoral council.

The chief representative of the opposition parties, Pierre-Louis Agondjo-Okawe, told Bongo that it was in his interests and that of the Gabonese people that the accord should be implemented.

"All national institutions will apply it if it appears that you are its guarantor," he said.

Bongo did not reply, but for the government Jean-Francois Ntoutoume Emame said that the 1991 Constitution was still in force and the president was still the head of state.

Liberia**Sacked Warlord To 'Resist' Eviction Order***AB1010125794 Paris AFP in English 1154 GMT 10 Oct 94*

[By James Dorbor]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Monrovia, Oct 10 (AFP)—Sacked Liberian warlord General Hezekiah Bowen warned Monday [10 October] that he would "resist" any order to evict him, claiming the transitional government was arming men to force him out of a key barracks.

The high command of the Armed Forces of Liberia (AFL) "has been reliably informed," Bowen claimed, that police and special "Black Beret" troops had been armed with AK-47 rifles to evict him from the ministry of defence and the AFL barracks at Monrovia's Barclay Training Center.

The eviction was scheduled to take place "on or before Tuesday," he alleged.

Last week the council of state, or collective presidency, named Bowen's deputy Philip Kamah to replace him as AFL chief of staff, claiming Bowen had failed in his duty during an attempted coup d'etat by some of his men on 15 September. However, Kamah said he would only accept the post if his boss was promoted or given another assignment.

Bowen warned Monday of "far-reaching security implications the forceful eviction will have on the already fragile peace process" to end Liberia's civil war, and said the AFL was "militarily prepared to resist any order by the council of state to forcibly evict" him.

There was no confirmation of Bowen's claims. Acting Information Minister Jeff Mutada told AFP he was unaware of any such order. Monrovia police also denied any knowledge of it.

However, Bowen said he had contacted the high command of the African peacekeeping force ECOMOG, UN special representative Trevor Gordon-Somers, diplomats and Ghanaian president Jerry Rawlings, the current chairman of the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS).

Council of state chairman David Kpomakpor last week justified the decision to replace Bowen on the grounds that he had failed to contact the ministry of defense on 15 September, when a dissident AFL faction seized the seat of government here, holding it for 12 hours before the building was stormed by ECOMOG.

Bowen immediately took refuge with his family at the headquarters of ECOMOG, which was first despatched to Monrovia in August 1990, the eighth month of the war. The coup attempt came three days after he signed an unpopular peace accord in Ghana with two other factional leaders.

The sacking was also attributed to "the urgent need to restructure and upgrade the National Army," and in particular to reduce the influence within the AFL of the Krahn ethnic group of late president Samuel Doe.

The AFL, the remnants of Doe's guard, has been confirmed as the national army by the transitional government set up in March, despite its widespread involvement in atrocities since the Liberian conflict broke out in 1989.

The sacking of Bowen is being seen as an attempt by the government to exert its authority over the AFL.

Despite Kamah's unwillingness to take over Bowen's post, during the weekend the council of state directed that only AFL documents signed by him would be respected. It ordered Defense Minister Sande Ware "to dishonour and disregard all actions and communications regarding the AFL not signed or approved by Kamah."

The Black Berets are a special unit of some 300 men set up in 1991 and trained in neighbouring Guinea as a special guard for former interim president Amos Sawyer.

The Liberian conflict erupted in December 1989 as a rebellion by the National Patriotic Front of Liberia (NPFL) against the Doe regime. Doe was tortured to death by NPFL dissidents nine months later in Monrovia.

Government Draws Up Treason Charges Against Coup Plotters*AB1210131994 Paris AFP in English 1258 GMT 12 Oct 94*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Monrovia, Oct 12 (AFP)—Treason charges are being drawn up against 38 Liberian soldiers

implicated in a foiled coup last month, following the completion of investigations by West African peacekeepers, government officials said Wednesday [12 October].

The African peacekeeping force ECOMOG [Economic Community of West African States Cease-Fire Monitoring Group] rounded up 78 members of the Armed Forces of Liberia (AFL) after a dissident group led by retired general Charles Julue seized the seat of government in Monrovia on 15 September. They held it for 12 hours before the building was stormed by ECOMOG.

Sources in the transitional government told AFP Wednesday that ECOMOG had passed 38 cases over to government lawyers, while the remaining 40 men were released Tuesday. Under the Liberian constitution, treason carries the death penalty.

The 40 men released, mostly privates, were "found not to be directly involved" in the coup attempt, ECOMOG said. Witnesses said they saw the freed men "jubiling and singing religious songs" as ECOMOG drove them to their military barracks in central Monrovia after their release.

Five civilians were last month also charged with treason in connection with the incident and are awaiting trial.

The AFL is the remnants of the former presidential guard of slain President Samuel Doe, who was tortured to death by a splinter group from the National Patriotic Front of Liberia (NPFL) in September 1990.

Despite its widespread involvement in atrocities during the five-year civil war, the transitional government set up in March has recognised the AFL as the national army and is now trying to exert control over the organisation.

The plotters mostly came from the Krahn ethnic group to which Doe belonged and which continues to wield strong influence within the AFL. A recent decision by the transitional government to replace AFL chief of staff General Hezekiah Bowen was attributed to the need to "re-structure" the organisation to reduce Krahn influence.

The Liberian conflict began in December 1989 as an NPFL rebellion against the Doe regime.

Niger

Official Announces Composition of New Cabinet

AB0610093094 Niamey Voix du Sahel Network in French 0545 GMT 6 Oct 94

[FBIS Translated Text] This morning's national news is of course dominated by the formation of the second government of the Third Republic. The composition of the new government team was announced yesterday evening. It is made up of 21 members—16 ministers and five secretaries of state—as opposed to 28 in the preceding government. Eleven members of the former team maintain their posts or receive new portfolios. The 10

remaining posts have been assigned to new persons. Here now is the composition of the new government presented by Andre Wright, the permanent undersecretary of the president of the Republic:

[Begin Wright recording]

Minister of National Defense	Labo, Abdou
Minister of Territorial Administration & Decentralisation	Oumarou, Ousmane
Minister of Foreign Affairs & Cooperation	Hama, Abdourahmane
Minister of Justice, Keeper of the Seals	Tahirou, Amadou
Minister of Finance & Planning	Moudi, Mohamed
Minister of Commerce, Transport & Tourism	Koulou, Mahamane
Minister of National Education, Higher Education, & Research	Garba, Djibo
Minister of Civil Service, Labor & Employment	Maiyaki, Issoufou
Minister of Communication, Culture, Youth & Sports, Government Spokesman	Hamani, Abdou
Minister of Equipment, Housing & Territorial Administration	Laouali, Amadou, Mamane
Minister of Industry, Cottage Industry, Small & Medium Enterprises	Ben Wahab, Aichatou, Djibo
Minister of Water Supply & Environment	Billo, Soumana
Minister of Mines & Energy	Boureima, Ousmane
Minister of Public Health	Labo, Issaka
Minister of Agriculture and Livestock	Bankoula, Abdoulaye
Minister of Social Welfare, Population & Women Promotion	Mailale, Mariama
Secretary of State for Communication	Kane, Souleymane
Secretary of State for Planning	Martin, Gabriel
Secretary of State for National Education	Aitok, Mohamed
Secretary of State for Transport & Tourism	Aouta, Mahamane; Zakou
Secretary of State for Decentralization	Zene, Goukouni; Mahamane

Nigeria

Soyinka To Try To Leave Country on UN Documents

AB1210122294 Paris AFP in English 1154 GMT 12 Oct 94

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Lagos, Oct 12 (AFP)—The writer and Nobel laureate Wole Soyinka, a leading critic of Nigeria's military regime whose passport was seized last month, said Wednesday [12 October] he would try to travel out of the country with UN documents this week.

Soyinka said he would probably make the attempt on Friday but he was not optimistic that authorities would let him leave.

"The important thing is that I am going to make an attempt and I will see what they will do," he said in a telephone interview with AFP from his base in Abeokuta, about 100 km (60 miles) north of here.

The writer said the regime was still holding his passport. He had "sent for UN travel documents" since his next engagement abroad was with UNESCO, the UN Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, for "consultations."

The 1986 Nobel laureate in literature said he hoped to have the UN document either Thursday or Friday.

Soyinka's passport was seized on 22 September by security agents at Lagos international airport as he was about to head to Europe to attend the first conference of the International Writers Parliament in Lisbon, then attend a book fair in Frankfurt, Germany.

Soyinka, 60, an unrepentant critic of the regime, last month filed a suit challenging the legitimacy of General Sani Abacha's ruling military government, which he has blasted as "illegal."

The writer has also accused the administration of "authorising and encouraging" what he described as ethnic cleansing of the Ogoni minority group in the southeast of Nigeria.

Government Arrests Senior NADECO Spokesman

*AB1210184594 London BBC World Service in English
1515 GMT 12 Oct 94*

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] A senior spokesman of Nigeria's National Democratic Coalition, NADECO, (Aye Obodokun), has been arrested as part of the military government's squeeze on opposition and dissent. NADECO was set up in May to press for the withdrawal of General Sani Abacha's regime and recognition of last year's annulled election, and several of its leaders have been arrested since then. Well, our Lagos correspondent Janet Anderson is in London today. Alex Martin asked her how many NADECO officials have been detained so far:

[Begin recording] [Anderson] It's always been rather unclear with NADECO, exactly who is in the coalition and who isn't. They are really a group of individuals, some politicians, some ex-military people. Quite a few of them have traveled abroad. People like (Dan Suleyman) have been here in London doing some lobbying. Others are in the country. (Eno Xorel), for instance, is under arrest. Ajasin is very much isolated away from others.

[Martin] Does that mean that NADECO is ineffectual now?

[Anderson] It's always been a difficult organization to say exactly how effective it is. My impression of it is that as a group of individuals, they had a very particular point to make about democracy and about what happened to last year's annulled presidential election, but they never really got organized, organized on the ground. They remained a group of individuals whose influence derived from moral names rather than from a really solid political formation. So whether they are under arrest or whether they are in London or whatever, they still remain influential, but they are still very much of the periphery.

[Martin] Does this mean that Gen. Sani Abacha's arrests of prominent leaders, such as the leaders of the unions and of NADECO have in effect made these movements crumble?

[Anderson] I would say that the particular people who were arrested toward the end of August... [pauses] those arrests were very effective, they led to the downfall of the oil workers strike and they meant that the kind of linkage as far as I could see between the unions and the pro-Abiola groups and people like NADECO, most of those linkages were broken by those arrests.

[Martin] And this arrest presumably will contribute to that—of (Aye Obodokun).

[Anderson] I think it will contribute to that. He is someone who for me as a spokesperson for NADECO has been around and available. Somebody who I could chat with to find out what NADECO was thinking. With a lot of these individuals... [pauses] they have been very isolated from each other because they have all been in hiding and very frightened. [end recording]

Minister Urges Acceptance of Fuel Price Hikes

*AB1010104194 Lagos Radio Nigeria Network in
English 0600 GMT 10 Oct 94*

[FBIS Transcribed Excerpt] The minister of state for education and youth development, Alhaji Wada Nas, has appealed to Nigerians to accept the recent increases in prices of petroleum products with a sense of patriotism. Alhaji Nas made the appeal in an interview with Mohamed Garbe in Lagos. He said the government needed all the revenue it could get to be able to serve the nation better. [passage omitted]

Alhaji Wada Nas said it is important for people to pay some increase in prices of fuel and get efficient services than to [words indistinct] and leave the petroleum industry in shambles.

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